BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

HAROLD LEGGETT, PH.D.
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

APR 0 8 2009

CERTIFIED MAIL 7008 3230 0001 2852 2522 **-RETURN RECEIPT REQUEST**

File No.: LA0007579
AI No.: 19483
PER20050003

Mr. Gus VonBodungen
Entergy Louisiana, LLC
Sterlington Generating Plant
Post Office Box 61000, L-ENT-5E
New Orleans, Louisiana 70161-1000

RE: Draft Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit to discharge cooling tower blowdown, once through non-contact cooling water, and stormwater runoff, to the Ouachita River, and low volume wastewaters, miscellaneous maintenance wastewaters, chemical metal and metal cleaning wastewater, hydrostatic test wastewater and stormwater runoff to an unnamed ditch thence to Lonewa Bayou thence to the Ouachita River from an existing steam electric generating station located at 101 Boardman Avenue, Sterlington, Ouachita Parish.

Dear Mr. VonBodungen:

The Department of Environmental Quality proposes to reissue an LPDES permit with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and special conditions listed in the attached DRAFT PERMIT. Please note that this is a DRAFT PERMIT only and as such does not grant any authorization to discharge. Authorization to discharge in accordance with this permitting action will only be granted after all requirements described herein are satisfied and by the subsequent issuance of a FINAL PERMIT. Upon the effective date of the FINAL PERMIT, the FINAL PERMIT shall replace the previously effective State (LPDES) permit.

This Office will publish the enclosed public notice one time in a local newspaper of general circulation and the Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List. A copy of the public notice containing the specific requirements for commenting to this draft permit action will be sent under separate cover at the time the public notice is arranged. In accordance with LAC 33:IX.6521.A, the applicant shall receive and is responsible for paying the invoice from the above mentioned newspaper. LAC 33:IX.6521.A states: "...the costs of publication shall be borne by the applicant."

The invoice, fee rating sheets, and a copy of the fee regulations will be sent under a separate cover letter as applicable. Please note that a copy of the fee rating worksheet is also attached to this draft permit. A copy of the entire Louisiana Water Quality Regulations may be obtained from the DEQ Office of Environmental Assessment, Post Office Box 4314, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4314, (225) 219-3236.

Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.1309.I, LAC 33:IX.6509.A.1 and LAC 33:I.1701, you must pay any outstanding fees to the Department. Therefore, you are encouraged to verify the facility's fee status by contacting LDEQ's Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division (225) 219-3863. Failure to pay in the manner and time prescribed could result in applicable enforcement actions as prescribed in the Environmental Quality Act, including, but not limited to revocation or suspension of the applicable permit, and/or assessment of a civil penalty against you.

Should you have any questions concerning any part of the DRAFT PERMIT, public notice requirements, or fee, please feel free to contact Michelle Bickham, Office of Environmental Services, at the address on the preceding page, telephone (225) 219-3109. To ensure that all correspondence regarding this facility is properly filed, please reference your Agency Interest (AI) number 19483 and LPDES permit number LA0007579 on all future correspondence to this Department, including Discharge Monitoring Reports.

Sincerely,

Jesse Chang

Jesse Chang, Environmental Scientist Manager
Industrial Water Permits Section

mlb

Attachment(s) draft permit, factsheet, and fee sheet:

c: Michelle Bickham
Water Permits Division

IO-W

ec: Melissa Reboul
Permits Division

Ms. Gayle Denino
Office of Management & Finance

Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance

Public Participation Group (for public notice)
Office of Environmental Assistance

Cheryl LeJeune
Water Permits Division

DRAFT

PERMIT NUMBER
LA0007579
AI No.: 19483

DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Discharge Permit

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, and in reliance on statements and representations heretofore made in the application, a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit is issued authorizing

Entergy Louisiana, LLC
Sterlington Generating Plant
Post Office Box 61000,L-ENT-5E
New Orleans, Louisiana 70161-1000

Type Facility: steam electric generating station

Location: 101 Boardman Avenue, Sterlington
Ouachita Parish

Receiving Waters: Outfall 001, 002, 003, and 004 - Ouachita River
Outfall 005 and 006 - unnamed ditch thence to Lonewa Bayou thence to the Ouachita River (080101)

to discharge in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III attached hereto.

This permit shall become effective on_____

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

DRAFT

Issued on_____

_____
Cheryl Sonnier Nolan
Assistant Secretary

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 001, the intermittent discharge of cooling tower blowdown from Unit 7 (estimated flow is 0.6 MGD).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/day	Estimate
Temperature (°F)	00011	Report (*1)	Report	---	---	1/week	Grab (*2)
Free Available Chlorine	50064	---	---	0.2	0.5	1/week	Grab (*3)
Total Chromium	01034	---	---	0.2	0.2	1/year	Grab
Total Copper	01042	---	---	247 µg/L	586.4 µg/L	1/week	Grab
Total Mercury	71900	---	---	1.52 µg/L	3.05 µg/L	1/week	Grab
Total Zinc	01092	---	---	1.0	1.0	1/week	Grab
pH Min/Max Values (*4) (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (Min)	9.0 (Max)	1/week	Grab

WHOLE EFFLUENT (CHRONIC) TOXICITY TESTING (*5, *6, *7, *8)	STORET Code	(Percent %, UNLESS STATED)		Monthly Avg Minimum	7-Day Minimum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TLP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TOP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Growth, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TPP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Growth, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TGP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Coefficient of Variation, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TQP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TLP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 001 continued)

NOEC, Value [%], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic Ceriodaphnia dubia	TOP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Reproduction, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TPP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Reproduction, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TGP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Coefficient of Variation, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TQP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 001, at the point of discharge from the cooling tower blowdown line prior to mixing with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) See Part II, Paragraph R.

(*2) Analyze immediately.

(*3) Sample shall be representative of periods of chlorination.

(*4) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

(*5) Biomonitoring shall be conducted during periods of chlorination, biocide(s) usage, or other potentially toxic substances being discharged. Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted on a quarterly basis. If none of the above conditions occur during the quarter, then biomonitoring requirements may be suspended for that quarter. However, a DMR must still be turned in with a notation in the comment section to indicate this is the case.

(*6) See Part II, Paragraph W.

(*7) Whole Effluent (Chronic) Toxicity shall apply to Outfalls 001 and 002 combined and be reported under TX1 on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

(*8) See Part II, Paragraph W.3.d.v.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 002, the continuous discharge of once through non-contact cooling water from Unit 6 (estimated flow is 158.4 MGD).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	159	---	---	Continuous	Measurement(*1)
Temperature (°F)	00011	112°F	115°F (*2)	---	---	Continuous	Recorder
Total Residual Chlorine	50060	---	22.1	---	0.2	1/week	Grab (*3)
WHOLE EFFLUENT (CHRONIC) TOXICITY TESTING (*4, *5, *6, *7)		(Percent %, UNLESS STATED)					
	STORET Code			Monthly Avg Minimum	7-Day Minimum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TLP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TOP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Growth, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TPP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Growth, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TGP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Coefficient of Variation, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Pimephales promelas	TQP6C	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TLP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Lethality, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic Ceriodaphnia dubia	TOP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Reproduction, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TPP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Outfall 002 continued)

NOEC, Pass/Fail [0/1], Reproduction, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TGP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite
NOEC, Value [%], Coefficient of Variation, Static Renewal, 7-Day Chronic, Ceriodaphnia dubia	TQP3B	---	---	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-hr. Composite

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 002, at the point of discharge from the turbine condenser cooling system prior to mixing with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) Measurement utilizing pump calculations.

(*2) See Part II, Paragraph R.

(*3) Sample shall be representative of periods of chlorination.

(*4) Biomonitoring shall be conducted during periods of chlorination, biocide(s) usage, or other potentially toxic substances being discharged. Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted on a quarterly basis. If none of the above conditions occur during the quarter, then biomonitoring requirements may be suspended for that quarter. However, a DMR must still be turned in with a notation in the comment section to indicate this is the case.

(*5) See Part II, Paragraph W.

(*6) Whole Effluent (Chronic) Toxicity shall apply to Outfalls 001 and 002 combined and be reported under TX1 on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

(*7) See Part II, Paragraph W.3.d.v.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning upon exceedance of benchmark concentrations in accordance with the requirements specified by Part II, Paragraph T.6 and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 003, the intermittent/emergency discharge of low contamination potential stormwater runoff from an area located southwest of the generating station administration building (estimated flow is intermittent).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED) (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)				Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	---	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/quarter	Grab
Oil & Grease	03582	---	---	---	15	1/quarter	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (*2) (Min)	9.0 (*2) (Max)	1/quarter	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 003, at the point of discharge from the drainage line valve located to the north of Outfall 002 prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

(*2) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning upon exceedance of benchmark concentrations in accordance with the requirements specified by Part II, Paragraph T.6 and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 004, the intermittent/emergency discharge of low contamination potential stormwater runoff from an area located west northwest of the generating station administration building (estimated flow is intermittent).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	---	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/quarter	Grab
Oil & Grease	03582	---	---	---	15	1/quarter	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (*2) (Min)	9.0 (*2) (Max)	1/quarter	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 004, at the point of discharge from the drainage line valve located to the north of Outfall 002 prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

(*2) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 005, the intermittent discharge of low volume wastewaters, intermittent stormwater drainage, miscellaneous maintenance wastewaters including but not limited to fire system water, water from pressure washing floors, clarifier underflow, purged groundwater, lab drain water, and cooling tower drift leakage, previously monitored chemical metal and metal cleaning wastewater from Outfall 105, hydrostatic test wastewater from Outfall 205, and intermittent stormwater runoff from the plant site including areas common with emergency Outfalls 003 and 004 (estimated flow is 0.7 MGD).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)			
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency (*1)	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/day	Estimate
TSS	00530	---	---	30	100	2/month	Grab
Oil & Grease	03582	---	---	15	20	2/month	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (*2) (Min)	9.0 (*2) (Max)	2/month	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

COAGULANTS:

The quantity and types of all coagulants (clarifying agents) used in the intake raw river water treatment clarification system during the sampling month shall be recorded. Records of the quantity and type of coagulants used shall be retained for three (3) years following Part III.C.3. No DMR reporting shall be required.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 005, at the point of discharge from the oil/water separator prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

(*2) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 105; the intermittent internal discharge of chemical metal and metal cleaning wastewaters from internal components of plant equipment (estimated flow is 0.06 MGD).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/day	Estimate
Total Copper	01042	---	---	1.0	1.0	1/week	Grab
Total Iron	01045	---	---	1.0	1.0	1/week	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 105, at the point of discharge from the mobile cleaning process unit prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 205, intermittent discharge of hydrostatic test wastewater from hydrostatic tests conducted on various pipes, tanks, vessels, and/or equipment (estimated flow is intermittent).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED) (mg/L, UNLESS STATED)				Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly(*1) Average	Daily(*2) Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency(*3)	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	Report	Report	---	---	1/event	Estimate
TSS(*4)	00530	---	---	---	90	1/event	Grab
Oil & Grease	03582	---	---	---	15	1/event	Grab
TOC(*5)	00680	---	---	---	50	1/event	Grab
Benzene(*5)	34030	---	---	---	50 μg/L	1/event	Grab
Total BTEX(*5,*6)	30383	---	---	---	250 μg/L	1/event	Grab
Lead (*5)	01051	---	---	---	50 μg/L	1/event	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 205, at the point of discharge from the pipe, tank, vessel, and/or equipment being tested prior to mixing with other waters

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) The month with the highest monthly average flow shall be reported.

(*2) The highest result from an individual hydrostatic test must be reported.

(*3) Monitoring is required once prior to proposed discharge.

(*4) Report the TSS concentration of the intake water on the DMR along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent, if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, the net value shall not exceed 90 mg/L. Concurrent sampling of the influent and effluent is required.

(*5) Flow, TSS, and Oil and Grease shall be measured on discharges from all new and existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks. In addition, Total Organic Carbon (TOC) shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have previously been in service; (i.e. those which are not new). Benzene, Total BTEX, and Total Lead shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons.

(*6) BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylene (including ortho-, meta- and para-xylene) as quantified by the last approved EPA method at 40 CFR 136.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from:

Outfall 006, the intermittent discharge of stormwater runoff associated with industrial activity from an area located northeast of the generating station administration building including but not limited to the site switchyard (estimated flow is intermittent).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations Other Units (lbs/day, UNLESS STATED)		(mg/L, UNLESS STATED)		Monitoring Requirements	
	STORET Code	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency(*1)	Sample Type
Flow-MGD	50050	---	Report	---	---	1/quarter	Estimate
TOC	00680	---	---	---	50	1/quarter	Grab
Oil & Grease	03582	---	---	---	15	1/quarter	Grab
pH Minimum/Maximum Values (Standard Units)	00400	---	---	6.0 (*2) (Min)	9.0 (*2) (Max)	1/quarter	Grab

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

Outfall 006, at the point of discharge from the drainage ditch at the northeastern fence line prior to combining with other waters.

FOOTNOTE(S):

(*1) When discharging

(*2) The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

PART II

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the standard conditions required in all permits and listed in Part III, the Office has established the following additional requirements in accordance with the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations.

A. The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations or additional restrictions, if necessary, to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies.

B. This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not listed or quantified in the application or limited or monitored for in the permit.

C. Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

D. For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see Part III, Section F.

E. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.6.e.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to the Office of Environmental Compliance within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

Pollutant(s): Total Copper, Total Mercury, Total Chromium, Total Zinc, Benzene, and BTEX

F. COMPOSITE SAMPLING

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the term "24-hour composite sample" means a sample consisting of a minimum of four (4) aliquots of effluent collected at regular intervals over a normal 24-hour operating day and combined in proportion to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over a normal 24-hour operating period.

G. 40 CFR PART 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, monitoring shall be conducted according to analytical, apparatus and materials, sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed at 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (See LAC 33:IX.4901).

H. FLOW MEASUREMENT "ESTIMATE" SAMPLE TYPE

If the flow measurement sample type in Part I is specified as "estimate", flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

established at Part III.C.6 of this permit. The daily flow value may be estimated using best engineering judgement.

I. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MOL)

If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level listed below, a value of zero (0) may be used for that individual result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

NONCONVENTIONAL	MOL (µg/L)
Phenolics, Total Recoverable (4AAP)	5
Chlorine (Total Residual)	100
3-Chlorophenol	10
4-Chlorophenol	10
2,3-Dichlorophenol	10
2,5-Dichlorophenol	10
2,6-Dichlorophenol	10
3,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-D	10
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	4

METALS AND CYANIDE	MOL (µg/L)
Antimony (Total)	60
Arsenic (Total)	10
Beryllium (Total)	5
Cadmium (Total)	1
Chromium (Total)	10
Chromium (3+)	10
Chromium (6+)	10
Copper (Total)	10
Lead (Total)	5
Mercury (Total)	0.2
Molybdenum (Total)	30
Nickel (Total) Freshwater	40
Nickel (Total) Marine	5
Selenium (Total)	5
Silver (Total)	2
Thallium (Total)	10
Zinc (Total)	20
Cyanide (Total)	20

DIOXIN	MOL (µg/L)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	MOL (µg/L)
Acrolein	50
Acrylonitrile	50
Benzene	10
Bromoform	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	10
Chlorobenzene	10
Chlorodibromomethane	10
Chloroethane	50

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2-Chloroethylvinylether	10
Chloroform	10
Dichlorobromomethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethane	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	10
1,3-Dichloropropylene	10
Ethylbenzene	10
Methyl Bromide [Bromomethane]	50
Methyl Chloride [Chloromethane]	50
Methylene Chloride	20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10
Tetrachloroethylene	10
Toluene	10
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10
Trichloroethylene	10
Vinyl Chloride	10

ACID COMPOUNDS	MQL (µg/L)
2-Chlorophenol	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol [2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol]	50
2,4-Dinitrophenol	50
2-Nitrophenol	20
4-Nitrophenol	50
p-Chloro-m-Cresol [4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol]	10
Pentachlorophenol	50
Phenol	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	MQL (µg/L)
Acenaphthene	10
Acenaphthylene	10
Anthracene	10
Benzidine	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	10
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10
Benzo(ghi)perylene	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	10
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	10
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	10
2-Chloronapthalene	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Chrysene	10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	20

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	50
Diethyl Phthalate	10
Dimethyl Phthalate	10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20
Fluoranthene	10
Fluorene	10
Hexachlorobenzene	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Hexachloroethane	20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene [2,3-o-Phenylene Pyrene]	20
Isophorone	10
Naphthalene	10
Nitrobenzene	10
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
Phenanthrene	10
Pyrene	10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10

PESTICIDES	MQL (µg/L)
Aldrin	0.05
Alpha-BHC	0.05
Beta-BHC	0.05
Gamma-BHC [Lindane]	0.05
Delta-BHC	0.05
Chlordane	0.2
4,4'-DDT	0.1
4,4'-DDE [p,p-DDX]	0.1
4,4'-DDD [p,p-TDE]	0.1
Dieldrin	0.1
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.1
Beta-Endosulfan	0.1
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.1
Endrin	0.1
Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Heptachlor	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide [BHC-Hexachlorocyclohexane]	0.05
PCB-1242	1.0
PCB-1254	1.0
PCB-1221	1.0
PCB-1232	1.0
PCB-1248	1.0
PCB-1260	1.0
PCB-1016	1.0
Toxaphene	5.0

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The permittee may develop an effluent specific method detection limit (MDL) in accordance with Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901). For any pollutant for which the permittee determines an effluent specific MDL, the permittee shall send to this Office a report containing QA/QC documentation, analytical results, and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the effluent specific MDL was correctly calculated. An effluent specific minimum quantification level (MQL) shall be determined in accordance with the following calculation:

$$MQL = 3.3 \times MDL$$

Upon written approval by this Office, the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

J. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

the effective date of the permit

K. PROHIBITION OF PCB DISCHARGES

There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). The minimum quantification level for PCB's is 1.0 μg/L. If any individual analytical test result for PCB's is less than the minimum quantification level, then a value of zero(0) shall be used for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

L. PROHIBITION OF 126 PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

There shall be no discharge of any 126 priority pollutants (40 CFR 423 Appendix A) associated with the chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except total chromium and total zinc. The minimum quantification levels for the 126 priority pollutants are found in Part II, Paragraph I.

M. CHEMICAL METAL CLEANING WASTE

The term *chemical metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from cleaning of any metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning.

N. METAL CLEANING WASTE

The term *metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from cleaning (with or without chemical cleaning compounds) any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

O. LOW VOLUME WASTE SOURCES

The term "low volume waste sources" means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations are otherwise established. Low volume waste sources include, but are not limited to: wastewaters from wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange water treatment systems, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, and recirculating house service water systems. Sanitary and air conditioning wastewaters are not included.

P. FREE AVAILABLE CHLORINE

The term "free available chlorine" shall mean the value obtained using the amperometric titration method for free available chlorine described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

Free available chlorine may not be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available chlorine at any one time.

Q. TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE

The term "total residual chlorine" (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using the amperometric method for total residual chlorine described in 40 CFR Part 136.

Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any unit for more than two hours per day.

Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

R. TEMPERATURE

Daily temperature discharge is defined as the flow-weighted average (FWAT) and, on a daily basis, shall be monitored and recorded in accordance with Part I of this permit. FWAT shall be calculated at equal time intervals not greater than two hours. The method of calculating FWAT is as follows:

$$\text{FWAT} = \frac{\text{SUMMATION (INSTANTANEOUS FLOW X INSTANTANEOUS TEMPERATURE)}}{\text{SUMMATION (INSTANTANEOUS FLOW)}}$$

"Daily average temperature" (also known as average monthly or maximum 30 day value) shall be the arithmetic average of all FWATs calculated during the calendar month.

"Daily maximum temperature" (also known as the maximum daily value) shall be the highest FWAT calculated during the calendar month.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

S. 316(b) PHASE II RULE REQUIREMENTS

1. On July 6, 2004, EPA promulgated 'Phase II' regulations in accordance with section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). On January 25, 2007, the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals remanded several provisions of the Phase II rule. On March 20, 2007, EPA issued a memo saying, "the rule should be considered suspended". On July 9, 2007, EPA published a Federal Register notice suspending all parts of the Phase II regulations except 40 CFR 125.90(b) [LAC 33:IX4731.B].

   LAC 33:4731.B provides for regulating cooling water intake structures for existing facilities on a case-by-case basis using best professional judgment.

   When EPA re-promulgates the Phase II regulations, the provisions and timelines in the rule will supersede any requirements contained in this permit.

   In order to reduce the environmental impact caused by the cooling water intake structure (CWIS), the permittee shall comply with effective regulations promulgated in accordance with section 316(b) of the CWA for cooling water intake structures. The permittee must evaluate the environmental impacts of their CWIS by characterizing the fish/shellfish in the vicinity of the CWIS and assessing impingement mortality and entrainment. Based on the information submitted to DEQ, the permit may be reopened to incorporate limitations and/or requirements for the CWIS.

2. Within one year of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit a plan to develop the information in item 3. of this section. The plan must be submitted to DEQ for review and approval and must include an evaluation of existing data and/or collection of additional data to support the determination of 'baseline conditions' and current operational conditions.

3. The permittee must submit the following information to DEQ within four (4) years from the effective date of this permit.

   a. Source water physical data. These include:

      (1) A narrative description and scaled drawings showing the physical configuration of the source water body used by your facility, including areal dimensions, depths, salinity, temperature regimes, and other documentation that supports your assessment of the water body;

      (2) Identification and characterization of the source water body's hydrological and geomorphological features, as well as the methods used to conduct any physical studies to determine your intake's area of influence within the water body and the results of such studies; and

      (3) Location maps.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

b. Cooling water intake structure data. These include:

(1) A narrative description of the configuration of your CWIS and where it is located in the water body and in the water column;

(2) Latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds of your CWIS;

(3) A narrative description of the operation of your CWIS, including design intake flows, daily hours of operation, number of days of the year in operation and seasonal changes, if applicable;

(4) A flow distribution and water balance diagram that includes all sources of water to the facility, recirculating flows, and discharges; and

(5) Engineering drawings of the CWIS.

c. Cooling water system data. The permittee must provide following information for their CWIS.

(1) A narrative description of the operation of the cooling water system, its relationship to CWIS, the proportion of the design intake flow that is used in the system, the number of days of the year the cooling water system is in operation and seasonal changes in the operation of the system, if applicable; and

(2) Design and engineering calculations prepared by a qualified professional and supporting data to support the description required by 3.c.(1) of this section.

d. Source water biological characterization data. This information is required to characterize the biological community in the vicinity of the CWIS and to characterize the environmental impacts of the CWIS. This supporting information must include existing data (if they are available). However, you may supplement the data using newly conducted field studies if you choose to do so. The information you submit must include:

(1) A list of species for all life stages of fish and shellfish in the vicinity of your CWIS and their relative abundance (population) in the vicinity of the CWIS;

(2) Identification and evaluation of periods of reproduction, larval recruitment, and peak abundance for species in item 3.d.(1) of this section;

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

(3) Data representative of the seasonal and daily activities (e.g., feeding and water column migration) of species in item 3.d.(1) of this section; and

(4) Identification of all threatened, endangered, and other protected species that might be susceptible to impingement and entrainment at your CWIS.

e. Impingement mortality/entrainment characterization assessment. The permittee must provide information to support the determination of the baseline condition and the current impingement mortality and entrainment of all life stages of fish and shellfish referred to in item 3.d. of this section. The information may include historical data that are representative of the current operations of your facility and biological conditions at your site.

f. If historical data is used, the permittee must provide documentation that the historical data is representative of current operational conditions.

g. Assessment of the cooling water system. This includes:

(1) A discussion or description of how structural or operational actions that are currently in place reduce adverse environmental impacts caused by the cooling water intake.

(2) A discussion of additional structural or operational actions, if any, that have been reviewed or evaluated as possible measures to further reduce environmental impacts caused by the cooling water intake.

4. A sampling plan is required if actual field studies in the source water body are used to collect biological characteristics data. The sampling plan must document all methods and quality assurance procedures for sampling and data analysis. The sampling and data analysis methods you propose must be appropriate for a quantitative survey and based on consideration of methods used in other studies performed in the source water body. The sampling plan must include a description of the study area (including the area of influence of the cooling water intake structure and at least 100 meters beyond); taxonomic identification of the sampled or evaluated biological assemblages (including all life stages of fish and shellfish); and sampling and data analysis methods.

5. Source water biological characterization data are not required if the permittee can demonstrate that the facility uses only a closed-cycle recirculating system for withdrawal of all cooling water.

6. The following special definitions apply to this subpart:

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

a. **Baseline conditions** means the impingement mortality and entrainment that would occur at your site assuming that (1) the cooling water system has been designed as a once-through system, (2) the opening of the CWIS in located at, and the face of the standard 3/8-inch mesh traveling screen is oriented parallel to, the shoreline near the surface of the source water body.

b. **Closed-cycle recirculating system** means a system designed, using minimized makeup and blow down flows, to withdraw water from a natural or other water source to support contact and/or non-contact cooling uses within a facility. The water is usually sent to a cooling canal or channel, lake, pond, or tower to allow waste heat to be dissipated to the atmosphere and then is returned to the system. (Some facilities divert the waste heat to other process operations.) New source water (make-up water) is added to the system to replenish losses that have occurred due to blow down, drift, and evaporation

c. **Cooling water** means water used for contact or non-contact cooling, including water used for equipment cooling, evaporative cooling tower makeup, and dilution of effluent heat content. The intended use of the cooling water is to absorb waste heat rejected from the process or processes used, or from auxiliary operations on the facility's premises.

d. **Cooling water intake structure** means the total physical structure and any associated constructed waterways used to withdraw cooling water from waters of the U.S. The cooling water intake structure extends from the point at which water is withdrawn from the surface water source up to, and including, the intake pumps.

e. **Intake flow** means the value of the total volume of water withdrawn from a source water body over a specific time period.

f. **Intake velocity** means the value of the average speed at which intake water passes through the open area of the intake screen (or other device) against which organisms might be impinged or through which they might be entrained.

g. **Entrainment** means the incorporation of all life stages of fish and shellfish with intake water flow entering and passing through a cooling water intake structure and into a cooling water system.

h. **Hydraulic zone of influence** means that portion of the source water body hydraulically affected by the cooling water intake structure withdrawal of water.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

i. **Impingement** means the entrapment of all life stages of fish and shellfish on the outer part of an intake structure or against a screening device during periods of intake water withdrawal.

j. **Maximize** means to increase to the greatest amount, extent, or degree reasonably possible.

k. **Minimize** means to reduce to the smallest amount, extent, or degree reasonably possible.

l. **Source water** means the water body (waters of the state) from which the cooling water is withdrawn.

T. STORMWATER DISCHARGES

1. This section applies to all stormwater discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow. The purpose of the pollution prevention plan is to identify potential sources of pollution that would reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater and identify the practices that will be used to prevent or reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges.

2. Any runoff leaving the developed areas of the facility, other than the permitted outfall(s), exceeding 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Any discharge in excess of these limitations, which is attributable to offsite contamination shall not be considered a violation of this permit. A visual inspection of the facility shall be conducted and a report made annually as described in Paragraph 4 below.

3. **For first time permit issuance**, the permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. **For renewal permit issuance**, the permittee shall review and update, if necessary, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. The terms and conditions of the SWP3 shall be an enforceable Part of the permit. If the permittee maintains other plans that contain duplicative information, those plans could be incorporated by reference into the SWP3. Examples of these type plans include, but are not limited to: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), Best Management Plan (BMP), Response Plans, etc. EPA document 832-R-92-006 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance and may be obtained by writing to the Water Resource Center (RC-4100T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 566-1729 or via the Wetlands Helpline (800) 832-7828.

4. The following conditions are applicable to all facilities and shall be included in the SWP3 for the facility.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

a. The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to the storm water discharge from developed areas of the facility and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWP3 are adequate and have been properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed.

b. The permittee shall develop a site map which includes all areas where stormwater may contact potential pollutants or substances which can cause pollution. Any location where reportable quantities leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be documented in the SWP3. The SWP3 shall contain a description of the potential pollutant sources, including, the type and quantity of material present and what action has been taken to assure stormwater precipitation will not directly contact the substances and result in contaminated runoff.

c. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition of (e.g. precipitation), or other circumstances which result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters, the SWP3 should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.

d. The permittee shall maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWP3, and identifying any incidents of noncompliance. The summary report should contain, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection, name of inspector(s), conditions found, and changes to be made to the SWP3.

e. The summary report and the following certification shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503. The summary report is to be attached to the SWP3 and provided to the Department upon request.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signatory requirements for the certification may be found in Part III, Section D.10 of this permit.

f. The permittee shall make available to the Department, upon request, a copy of the SWP3 and any supporting documentation.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

5. The following shall be included in the SWP3, if applicable.

a. The permittee shall utilize all reasonable methods to minimize any adverse impact on the drainage system including but not limited to:

i. maintaining adequate roads and driveway surfaces;
ii. removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system; and
iii. cleaning up immediately any spill by sweeping, absorbent pads, or other appropriate methods.

b. All spilled product and other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations, Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans. Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for non-slippery work surface) except where the cleanup practice does not result in a discharge and does not leave residues exposed to future storm events. In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

c. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to stormwater shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of stormwater by pollutants.

d. All waste fuel, lubricants, coolants, solvents, or other fluids used in the repair or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall be recycled or contained for proper disposal. Spills of these materials are to be cleaned up by dry means whenever possible.

e. If applicable, all storage tank installations (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area) shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.

f. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or stormwater collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves which shall be kept in the closed condition except during periods of supervised discharge.

g. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (L.R.S. 30:2151, etc.). Management practices required under above regulations shall be referenced in the SWP3.

i. The permittee shall amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.

j. If the SWP3 proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of preventing the release of significant amounts of pollutants to water of the state, then the specific objectives and requirements of the SWP3 shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWP3 requirements.

6. Facility Specific SWP3 Conditions:

The permittee must conduct benchmark monitoring for all stormwater outfalls that are covered exclusively under the SWP3 (i.e. stormwater outfalls not included in Part I of this LPDES permit), in accordance with the following requirements:

Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration	Frequency
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/l	1/year
TOC	50.0 mg/l	1/year
Oil & Grease	15.0 mg/l	1/year
pH	6.0 (min) - 9.0 (max) s.u.	1/year

The effluent results shall be kept on site during the life of the permit as an attachment to the SWP3, and shall be submitted to LDEQ upon submittal of an LPDES renewal application.

If a benchmark sample exceeds the specified concentrations indicated above, the permittee shall do the following:

a. The permittee shall review and update (as necessary) its SWPPP within the first three (3) months after the benchmark sampling event where the exceedance(s) was/were noted.

b. The permittee shall re-sample the specific outfall from which the exceedance(s) occurred within three (3) months of the SWPPP review/update. If the additional sample does not exceed the benchmark concentrations, the permittee will proceed to item c below. However, if the additional sample does exceed the benchmark limits, the outfall requirements specified in Part I of the permit, with the associated

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

limits and other requirements, will become effective starting at the first monitoring period (as specified by Part II, Paragraph T) after the exceedance(s), and shall be enforceable until renewal of the permit. Written notification shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance and the Office of Environmental Services when Part I becomes effective for each outfall.

c. If the re-sampling event taken at three (3) months from the SWPPP update (addressed in Item b above) does not exceed the benchmark concentrations, the facility will re-sample again within three (3) months of the first re-sampling event. If this additional sample does not exceed the benchmark concentrations, the outfall will remain in the SWPPP only and will resume the annual benchmark sampling schedule. However, if the additional sample does exceed the benchmark concentrations, the outfall requirements specified in Part I of the permit, with the associated limits and other requirements, will become effective starting at the first monitoring period (as specified by Part II, Paragraph T) after the exceedance(s), and shall be enforceable until renewal of the permit. Written notification shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance and the Office of Environmental Services when Part I becomes effective for each outfall.

d. If any benchmark sample analytical data is not valid due to analytical errors, the benchmark sampling event must be rerun at the first available storm event after the discovery of the analytical error in order to obtain a valid sample result.

U. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitations issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D); 304(b)(2); and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, or more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional water quality studies and/or TMDL's, if the effluent standard, limitations, water quality studies or TMDL's so issued or approved:

1. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

2. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit; or

3. Require reassessment due to change in 303(d) status of waterbody; or

4. Incorporates the results of any total maximum daily load allocation, which may be approved for the receiving water body.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDL's for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

V. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). All monitoring reports must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample measurement. The permittee shall make available to this Department, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

If there is no discharge during the reporting period, place an "X" in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report for that outfall.

Monitoring results for each reporting period shall be summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (one DMR form per monitoring period per outfall) and submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance either hand delivered or postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following each reporting period.

1. For parameter(s) with monitoring frequencies of 1/month or more frequent (i.e. continuous, 1/batch, 1/discharge event, 1/day, 3/week, 2/week, 1/week, 2/month, etc.), DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

   Submit DMR postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.

2. For parameter(s) that require a monitoring frequency of 1/2 months, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January 1 - February 28(29)	March 15th
March 1 - April 30	May 15th
May 1 - June 30	July 15th
July 1 - August 31	September 15th
September 1 - October 31	November 15th
November 1 -December 31	January 15th

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

3. For parameter(s) that require a monitoring frequency of quarterly, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January, February, March	April 15th
April, May, June	July 15th
July, August, September	October 15th
October, November, December	January 15th

4. For parameter(s) that require a semiannual monitoring frequency, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January - June	July 15th
July - December	January 15th

5. For parameter(s) that require an annual monitoring frequency, DMRs shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January-December	January 15th

For hydrostatic test discharges from the facility, the monitoring results for each hydrostatic test shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form EPA 3320-1 or an approved substitute, and submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance on a quarterly basis (in accordance with the quarterly submittal schedule above). If there is no discharge during an entire quarter, the DMR shall be submitted with "No Discharge" written in the upper right corner of the DMR.

Duplicate copies of DMR's (one set of originals and one set of copies) signed and certified as required by LAC 33:IX.2503, and all other reports (one set of originals) required by this permit shall be submitted to the Permit Compliance Unit at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
Permit Compliance Unit
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312

W. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-DAY NOEC FRESHWATER)

It is unlawful and a violation of this permit for a permittee or the designated agent to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay shipment, or to terminate a toxicity test. Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed unless specific authority has been granted by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO OUTFALL(S):	001 and 002
REPORTED ON DMR AS OUTFALL:	TX1
CRITICAL DILUTION:	48%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES:	20%, 27%, 36%, 48%, and 65%
COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE:	Defined at PART I
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901)

Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test, Method 1002.0, EPA 821-R-02-013 or the most recent update thereof. This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever comes first.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test, Method 1000.0, EPA 821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with ten (10) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

b. The survival NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. The NOEC for growth or reproduction is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which sub-lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur.

c. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

d. Lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution. Sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

2. PERSISTENT LETHAL and/or SUB-LETHAL EFFECTS

The requirements of this section apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal and/or sub-lethal effects at or below the critical dilution.

If any valid test demonstrates significant lethal or sub-lethal effects to a test species at or below the critical dilution, the frequency of testing for that species is automatically increased to once per quarter for the term of the permit.

a. The permittee shall conduct a total of three (3) additional tests for any species that demonstrates statistically significant lethal or sub-lethal toxic effects at the critical dilution or lower effluent dilutions. The additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next three consecutive months in which discharge occurs to determine if toxicity is persistent or occurs on a periodic basis. The purpose of this testing is to determine whether toxicity is present at a level and frequency that will provide toxic sample results to use in performing a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). If no additional test failures occur during the retest monitoring period, the testing frequency will be once per quarter for the term of the permit or until another test failure occurs. The permittee may substitute one of the additional tests in lieu of one routing toxicity test. A full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in Item 4 of this section and submitted with the period discharge monitoring report (DMR) to the permitting authority for review.

b. IF LETHAL EFFECTS HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED: If any of the valid additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item 6 of this section. The permittee shall notify the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance - Permit Compliance Unit in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may also be required due to a demonstration of intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

c. IF ONLY SUB-LETHAL EFFECTS HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED: If any two of the three valid additional tests demonstrate significant sub-lethal effects at 75% effluent dilution or lower, the permittee shall initiate the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements (emphasizing investigations pertaining to sub-lethal toxicity) as specified in Item 6 of this section. The permittee shall notify the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance - Permit Compliance Unit in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE concentrating on sub-lethal effects may also be required for failure to perform the required tests.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

d. The provisions of Item 2.a. are suspended upon completion of the two additional tests and submittal of the TRE Action Plan.

3. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

i. The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.

ii. The mean number of Ceriodaphnia dubia neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.

iii. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods.

iv. The mean dry weight of surviving Fathead minnow larvae at the end of the 7 days in the control (0% effluent) must be 0.25 mg per larva or greater.

v. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

vi. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

i. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be Fisher's Exact Test as described in EPA 821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

ii. If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 3.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test regardless of the NOEC, and the permittee shall report a survival NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 4 below.

iii. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA 821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof.

c. Dilution Water

i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

(A) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and

(B) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 3.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:

(A) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;

(B) the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);

(C) the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 4. below; and

(D) the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

i. The permittee shall collect a minimum of three flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above. A 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals representative of a 24-hour operating day and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected proportional to flow over a 24-hour operating day.

ii. The permittee shall collect second and third 24-hour composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

iii. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled between 0 and 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping and/or storage.

iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 4 of this section.

v. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in Item 1.a above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

4. REPORTING

a. A valid test must be completed and test results must be submitted for each species during each Monitoring Period. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this section in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA 821-R-02-013, or the most current publication, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of Part III.C.3 of this permit. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review. The permittee shall submit the first full report to the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Enforcement Division
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attn: Permit Compliance Unit

In addition, if enforcement authority has been retained by EPA a copy of the report must be submitted to the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Enforcement Branch, 6 EN-WC
1445 Ross Ave.
Dallas, Texas 75202

b. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the DMR for that Monitoring Period in accordance with Part III.D and the DMR Monitoring Period schedule contained in Part II of this permit. Submit retest information clearly marked as such on the DMR for the Monitoring Period in which the retest occurred. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR. The permittee shall submit the Table 1 summary sheets with each valid test.

i. Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow)

(A) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP6C.

(B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C.

(C) Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C.

(D) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for growth is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP6C.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

(E) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP6C.

ii. Ceriodaphnia dubia

(A) If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP3B.

(B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP3B.

(C) Report the NOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TPP3B.

(D) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP3B.

(E) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP3B.

iii. The permittee shall report the following results for all VALID toxicity retests on the DMR for that Monitoring Period.

(A) Retest #1 (STORET 22415): If the first monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

Retest #1 (STORET 22418): If the first monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for growth or reproduction that is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise report a "0".

(B) Retest #2 (STORET 22416): If the second monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

Retest #2 (STORET 22419): If the second monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for growth or reproduction that is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise report a "0".

(C) Retest #3 (STORET 51443): If the third monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for survival less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Retest #3 (STORET 51444): If the third monthly retest following failure of a routine test for either test species results in an NOEC for growth or reproduction that is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise report a "0".

If, for any reason, a retest cannot be performed during the Monitoring Period in which the triggering routine test failure is experienced, the permittee shall report it on the following Monitoring Period's DMR, and the comments section of the DMRs shall be annotated to that effect. If retesting is not required during a given Monitoring Period, the permittee shall leave these DMR fields blank.

The permittee shall submit the toxicity testing information contained in Table 1 of this permit with the DMR subsequent to each and every toxicity test Monitoring Period. The DMR and the summary tables should be sent to the address indicated in 4.a.

5. MONITORING FREQUENCY REDUCTION

a. Upon successfully passing the first four quarters of WET testing after permit issuance/reissuance and in the absence of subsequent lethal and/or sublethal toxicity for one or both test species at or below the critical dilution, the permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction. If granted, the monitoring frequency for that test species may be reduced to not less than once per year for the less sensitive species (usually the Fathead minnow) and not less than once per six months for the more sensitive test species (usually the Ceriodaphnia dubia). Monitoring frequency reduction shall not apply to monitoring frequencies of once per year.

b. CERTIFICATION - The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests meet all test acceptability criteria in Item 3.a. above. In addition, the permittee must provide a list with each test performed including test initiation date, species, NOEC's for lethal and sub-lethal effects and the maximum coefficient of variation for the controls. Upon review and acceptance of this information the agency will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction. A copy of the letter will be forwarded to the agency's Permit Compliance Unit to update the permit reporting requirements.

c. This monitoring frequency reduction applies only until the expiration date of this permit, at which time the Monitoring Frequency/Monitoring Period for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

d. LETHAL AND/OR SUB-LETHAL FAILURES - If any test fails the lethal and/or sub-lethal endpoint at any time during the term of this permit, three monthly retests are required and the monitoring frequency for the affected test species shall be increased to once

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

per quarter until the permit is reissued. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

6. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

a. The permittee shall submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule for conducting a TRE for the following:

i. If lethal effects have been demonstrated within (90) days of confirming lethality in any retest; or

ii. If only sub-lethal effect have been demonstrated within (90) days of confirming sub-lethality at 75% effluent dilution or lower in any two out of three retests.

The TRE Action Plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A Toxicity Reduction Evaluation is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality-based effluent requirements and/or chemical-specific limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity (includes sub-lethal toxicity, if applicable) to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step-wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituents causing effluent lethal and/or sub-lethal toxicity and/or treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity. The TRE Action Plan shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent lethal and/or sub-lethal toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:

iii. Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, identifications and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Characterization Procedures the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003) and "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA-600/6-91/005F), or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

The documents referenced above may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at (703) 487-4650, or by writing:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Va. 22161

iv. Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified;

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where lethality was demonstrated within 48 hours of test initiation, each composite sample shall be analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;

v. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and

vi. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).

b. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.

c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report, with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:

i. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent lethal and/or sub-lethal toxicity;

ii. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent lethal and/or sub-lethal toxicity; and

OTHER REQUIREMENTS (continued)

iii. any data which identify effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to active compliance with permit biomonitoring requirements and/or chemical-specific limits.

The TRE Activities Report shall be submitted to the following addresses:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Compliance
Enforcement Division
P.O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312
Attn: Permit Compliance Unit

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Enforcement Branch, 6 EN-WC
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202

d. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming lethality and/or sub-lethality (if applicable) in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the permittee achieving compliance with permit biomonitoring requirements and/or chemical-specific limits. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

A copy of the Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities shall also be submitted to the above addresses.

e. Quarterly testing during the TRE is a minimum monitoring requirement. LDEQ recommends that permittees required to perform a TRE not rely on quarterly testing alone to ensure success in the TRE, and that additional screening tests be performed to capture toxic samples for identification of toxicants. At the end of the TRE, LDEQ will consider all information submitted and establish appropriate controls to prevent future toxic discharges, including WET and/or chemical-specific limits per state regulations at LAC 33:IX.2707.D.1.e.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY SHEET

Ceriodaphnia dubia SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERMITTEE: Entergy Louisiana, LLC
FACILITY SITE: Sterlington Generating Plant
LPDES PERMIT NUMBER: LA0007579, 19483
OUTFALL IDENTIFICATION: 001 and 002
OUTFALL SAMPLE IS FROM _____ SINGLE _____ MULTIPLE DISCHARGES
BIOMONITORING LABORATORY: _____
DILUTION WATER USED: _____ RECEIVING WATER _____ LAB WATER
CRITICAL DILUTION 48% DATE TEST INITIATED _____

1. LOW-FLOW NON-LETHALITY:
   Is the mean number of young produced per female significantly less (p=0.05) than the control's number of young per female for the low-flow or critical dilution? ____yes ____no

2. LOW-FLOW LETHALITY:
   Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less (p=0.05) than the control survival at the low-flow or critical dilution? ____yes ____no

3. Are the test results to be considered valid? ____yes ____no
   If __X__no (test invalid), what are the reasons for invalidity?

4. Is this a retest of a previous invalid test? ____ yes____ no
   Is this a retest of a previous test failure? ____ yes____no

5. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) for Ceriodaphnia:

   a. NOEC REPRODUCTION = ____% effluent
   b. NOEC SURVIVAL = ____% effluent

PERCENT SURVIVAL-CERIODAPHNIA

TIME OF READING	PERCENT EFFLUENT					
	0%	20%	27%	36%	48%	65%
24-HOUR						
48-HOUR						
7-DAY						

TABLE 1
SUMMARY SHEET

Pimephales promelas ("fathead minnow") SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TEST

PERMITTEE: Entergy Louisiana, LLC
FACILITY SITE: Sterlington Generating Plant
LPDES PERMIT NUMBER: LA0007579, 19483
OUTFALL IDENTIFICATION: 001 and 002
OUTFALL SAMPLE IS FROM _____ SINGLE _____ MULTIPLE DISCHARGES
BIOMONITORING LABORATORY: _____
DILUTION WATER USED: _____ RECEIVING WATER _____ LAB WATER
CRITICAL DILUTION 48% DATE TEST INITIATED _____

1. LOW-FLOW NON-LETHALITY:
   Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days significantly less (p=0.05) than the control's dry weight (growth) for the low-flow or critical dilution?
   ____yes ____no

2. LOW-FLOW LETHALITY:
   Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less (p=0.05) than the control survival at the low-flow or critical dilution? ____yes ____no

3. Are the test results to be considered valid? ____yes ____no
   If __X__no (test invalid), what are the reasons for invalidity?

4. Is this a retest of a previous invalid test? ____yes____no
   Is this a retest of a previous test failure? ____yes____no

5. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) for Pimephales:

   a. NOEC GROWTH = ____% effluent
   b. NOEC SURVIVAL = ____% effluent

PERCENT SURVIVAL-PIMEPHALES PROMELAS

PERCENT EFFLUENT	% SURVIVAL / REPLICATES					MEAN % SURVIVAL			CV%
	A	B	C	D	E	24-HR	48-HR	7DAY	
0%									
20%									
27%									
36%									
48%									
65%									

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Introduction
   In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701, et seq., this permit incorporates either expressly or by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (LPDES) set forth in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA), as amended, as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2. Duty to Comply
   The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions
   a. LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program. (See Section E. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions for additional details).

   b. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the State Administrative Authority under LA. R. S. 30:2025 for violating a permit condition or limitation implementing any of the requirements of the LPDES program in a permit issued under the regulations or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Toxic Pollutants
   a. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, the state administrative authority shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

   b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Duty to Reapply
   a. Individual Permits. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The new application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the state administrative authority. (The state administrative authority shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2321 and any subsequent amendments.

b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. The 180-day reapplication period as defined above is not applicable to general permit authorizations. Reissued general permits may provide automatic coverage for permittees authorized under the previous version of the permit, and no new application is required. Requirements for obtaining authorization under the reissued general permit will be outlined in Part I of the new permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under an expiring general permit should follow the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new general permit to maintain discharge authorization.

6. Permit Action
This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2905, 2907, 3105 and 6509. The causes may include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;

b. The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant f acts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;

c. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;

d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge; or

e. Failure to pay applicable fees under the provisions of LAC 33: IX. Chapter 13;

f. Change of ownership or operational control;

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

8. Duty to Provide Information
The permittee shall furnish to the state administrative authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the state administrative authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the state administrative authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Criminal and Civil Liability
Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025.

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

11. State Laws
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

12. Severability
If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution
A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

14. Facilities Requiring Approval from Other State Agencies
In accordance with La R.S.40.4(A)(6) the plans and specifications of all sanitary sewerage treatment systems, both public and private, must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer or his designee. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, both municipal and private to operate a sanitary sewage treatment facility without proper authorization from the state health officer.

In accordance with La R.S.40.1149, it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, both municipal and private, operating a sewerage system to operate that system unless the competency of the operator is duly certified by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer. Furthermore, it is unlawful for any person to perform the duties of an operator without being duly certified.

In accordance with La R.S.48.385, it is unlawful for any industrial wastes, sewage, septic tanks effluent, or any noxious or harmful matter, solid, liquid or gaseous to be discharged into the side or cross ditches or placed upon the rights-of-ways of state highways without the prior written consent of the Department of Transportation and Development chief engineer or his duly authorized representative and of the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance
   a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

   b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities
   a. ***Bypass***. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

   b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.

   c. Notice
      (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

      (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6, (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

   d. Prohibition of bypass
      (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

         (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

         (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

         (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

      (2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions
   a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

   b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

   c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
      (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

      (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

      (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances
Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

7. Percent Removal
For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry
The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

e. Sample Collection
(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.
(2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.

g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed.

2. Representative Sampling
Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

3. Retention of Records
Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents
Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
g. The results of such analyses; and
h. The results of all quality control procedures.

5. Monitoring Procedures
a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

c. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of know precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the

"Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982 "U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503.

6. Flow Measurements
Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:
   a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow," 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
   b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
   c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties
   a. LA R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.

   b. LA R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non compliance.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee
If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the state administrative authority.

9. Averaging of Measurements
Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the state administrative authority in the permit.

10. Laboratory Accreditation
   a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:
      (1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in R.S.30:2004;
      (2) Required as part of any permit application;
      (3) Required by order of the department;
      (4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
      (5) Required to be submitted by contractor
      (6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

b. The department laboratory accreditation program, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not (LELAP) accredited will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

c. Regulations on the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located under DIVISIONS → LABORATORY SERVICES at the following link:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 219-9800.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility Changes
The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
   a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

   b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.

   c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance
The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers
This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903.A.2.b), or a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Monitoring Reports
Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500's and other designated facilities.. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2276

5. Compliance Schedules
Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification
As required by LAC 33.I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification
As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:I.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) as follows:

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://www3.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/irf/forms/ ;or

(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=279;or

(3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:

(1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;

(2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;

(3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;

(4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;

(5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;

(6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:IX.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

(1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;

(2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;

(3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;

(4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:

(a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released;and

(b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

(5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);

(6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;

(7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.

(8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked **"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT."**

Please see LAC 33:I.3925.B for additional written notification procedures.

e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

7. Other Noncompliance
The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.

8. Other Information
Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances
In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:

i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or

(4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:
   i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
      (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

   ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements
All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.
a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
   (1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
      (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,
      (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

   NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a.(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a.(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

   (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
   (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
      (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
      (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under

the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

d. False Statements
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Civil Penalties
The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the secretary, an assistant secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than $32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

(**PLEASE NOTE**: These penalties are listed in their entirety in Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.)

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L.92-500, as amended by Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483 and Pub.L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.).

2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.

3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.

5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.

6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with R.S.49:1001 et seq.

7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.

8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".

9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.

10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.

11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge.

14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.

17. Monthly Average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \ldots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

20. Sewage sludge means a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR part 159); and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

21. Stormwater Runoff—aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

22. Surface Water: all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, swamps, marshes, water sources, drainage systems and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction that are not part of a treatment system allowed by state law, regulation, or permit.

23. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)

24 For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.

25. The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

27. The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

28. The term SPC shall mean Spill Prevention and Control. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined by the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC 33:IX.9).

29. The term SPCC shall mean Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 112.

30. The term µg/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

31. The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).

32. Visible Sheen: a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; or iridescence on the water surface.

33. Wastewater—liquid waste resulting from commercial, municipal, private, or industrial processes. Wastewater includes, but is not limited to, cooling and condensing waters, sanitary sewage, industrial waste, and contaminated rainwater runoff.

34. Waters of the State: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending there from three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2, and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

35. Weekly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge

$$= \frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \ldots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week.

The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

    a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.

    b. 6-hour composite sample consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 6-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 6-hour period.

c. 12-hour composite sample consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour over the 12-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 12-hour period. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.

d. 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 24-hour period.